

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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## Israeli Report on Arms Denied

OW141048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli newspaper report that Israel has censured Egypt for refusing to buy Chinese weapons because of Israel-made parts found thereof is a sheer fabrication, said a Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here today.

Asked to comment on the report, the spokesman said the report in the Israeli newspaper of August 6 is a sheer fabrication made out of ulterior motives. China's position toward Israel is well known. The friendly relations and cooperation between China and Egypt and other Arab countries have been developing steadily, he said.

Answering another question, the spokesman said the foreign press report that diplomats from the Chinese Embassy in Togo attended the welcoming ceremony for the pope is groundless. Chinese diplomats in Togo have not attended any activities related to the pope, the spokesman said.

## Nakasone War Shrine Visit

OW140922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 14 Aug 85

["China Comments on Japanese Government Officials Paying Homage to Yasukuni Jinja" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today told the press here that it would hurt the world people's feelings if Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other government officials pay homage to Yasukuni Jinja.

He was answering a question about China's comment on the Japanese report that the Japanese prime minister and other Cabinet members would, for the first time, pay homage to the shrine.

The spokesman said, this year marks the 40th anniversary of the victory of the world-wide anti-fascist war. Commemorative activities are held in many countries aimed at condemning war of aggression and defending world peace.

He recalled that 40 years ago, the war of aggression launched by Japanese militarists brought untold sufferings to the peoples in the Asian and Pacific region as well as to the Japanese people.

As among the commemorated at Yasukuni Jinja are such war criminals as Hideki Tojo, he said, there has always been strong public reaction in Japan to government officials paying homage to Yasukuni Jinja. "Such an act will especially hurt the feelings of the Chinese and Japanese people and other Asian peoples who suffered a great deal in the hands of militarism," he said.

## Special Arab Summit

OW140928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0915 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today described the recent special summit of Arab countries as "an important political event among the Arab countries" at the weekly news briefing here.



He noted that the summit made efforts to support the Palestinian people in regaining their national rights, adhere to the principles of the Fes plan and eliminate the differences in Arab world.

"We hope that the summit will promote the unity of the Arab countries and Palestinian people and their efforts to realize the national goal," he said.

#### Malta, Spain Leaders To Visit

OW140908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Maltese president and Spanish Government president will visit China, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at today's weekly news briefing here.

At the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian, Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, will pay a state visit to China from August 23 to September 3, the spokesman said.

At the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, President of the Spanish Government Felipe Gonzalez will pay an official visit to China from September 4 to 10, he said.

#### GORBACHEV ON U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR TEST BAN EFFORTS

OW140328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said today that he hoped a nuclear test ban could be achieved although the U.S. response to his proposal for a five-month moratorium on nuclear testing "does not inspire optimism."

In an interview with the official news agency TASS, Gorbachev denied U.S. allegations that his country proposed the test freeze only after Moscow had completed a program of nuclear tests.

"It was not an easy matter at all to take such a step. In order to introduce the unilateral moratorium, we had to interrupt the testing program, leaving it unfinished," he said.

According to Gorbachev, the number of Soviet tests completed this year before his announcement of the moratorium was virtually equal to that of the United States. Now, however, the U.S. total far outnumbers the Soviet Union's.

The Soviet leader charged that those who rejected the Soviet offer were clinging to the "illusions" of seeking military superiority over Moscow. He reiterated that Moscow was ready to negotiate with the United States and Britain on a total nuclear testing ban, and to discuss the question at the Geneva disarmament talks.

Gorbachev again urged Washington to declare a similar moratorium. "One would like the U.S. leadership to respond positively to this call of ours," he said.

The Soviet leader said he would raise the issue during his summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November, adding that the problem should be considered seriously and without delay.

Gorbachev also called for a new international agreement banning nuclear testing and said that current verification techniques are adequate.

"The scientific and technical possibilities existing in this country, in the United States and in other countries provide the necessary degree of confidence that a nuclear explosion, even of a small yield, will be detected," Gorbachev said.

PRC VOICES SUPPORT AGAINST U.S. SEABED LICENSES

OW131121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The International Seabed Preparatory Commission opened its summer session here today to thrash out rules and regulations governing the exploration of seabed resources in international waters.

Participants in today's debate focused on what they described as an illegal action on the part of the United States in issuing its own licenses for the exploration of seabed resources in international waters.

Last November the U.S. Government, ignoring the principle that seabed resources are the common heritage of all people as laid down in the Law of the Sea Convention, unilaterally issued licenses to four consortiums, allowing them to tap a manganese nodule in the Pacific.

The U.S. move in treating international seabed resources as its own assets was unanimously opposed at the meeting.

Head of the Pakistani delegation Jamshed A. Hamid read out a statement at the meeting on behalf of the "Group of 77," an organization of developing countries, saying that any action taken outside the preparatory commission and in contravention of the Law of the Sea Convention "should not be recognized" and should be considered as illegal.

Chinese delegation chief Yan Hongmo spoke in support of the group's stand, saying a certain country has unilaterally issued licenses for exploration of the international seabed resources according to its own national legislation in disregard of the public opinion of the international community, outside the framework of the convention on the law of the sea and behind the back of the preparatory commission.

This action undermined the international seabed regime of the Convention of the Law of the Sea at its very root, said Yan, who is director of China's State Oceanography Bureau. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0854 GMT on 13 August in a similar report adds here: "Yan Hongmo reaffirmed the Chinese stand by saying: 'Any unilateral act of approving the demarcation of exploration zones on international seabed in violation of the Law of the Sea Convention is illegal and invalid, and can by no means be acknowledged by the international community.'"]

The preparatory commission of the International Seabed Authority and of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, set up in 1983, meets twice a year. It draws up norms concerning the opening-up of seabed resources and the registration of pioneer investment.

UN OFFICIAL SPEAKS IN BEIJING ON DISARMAMENT

OW131256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Jan Martenson, U.N. under-secretary-general for disarmament affairs, spoke on the topic of United Nations and disarmament at a meeting sponsored here today by China's United Nations Association. Attending were about 100 people from various circles in Beijing.

JUDGE EXPLAINS SENTENCING OF ONDRIK FOR HOTEL FIRE

OW131240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 13 Aug 85

["Nobody Above the Law, Says Harbin Fire Judge" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Harbin, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Today's sentencing of U.S. businessman Richard S. Ondrik is a clear demonstration of the principle that "everyone is equal before the law", said the chief judge in the case. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Pei Xing said that Chinese law protected the security and legitimate rights of all people -- Chinese citizens and foreigners staying in China -- while punishing all lawbreakers.

He stressed that acts by both foreigners and Chinese citizens within the boundaries of China are bound by Chinese law.

The Intermediate People's Court of Harbin this morning sentenced Ondrik, business development manager of Energy Projects (S.E. Asia) Ltd, Hong Kong, to 18 months imprisonment, and ordered him to pay 150,000 yuan compensation, for setting fire due to negligence to the Harbin Swan Hotel in April 18, causing the death of ten and seven injuries and a 250,000 yuan damage.

The chief judge told XINHUA that the defendant had breached Paragraph Two of Article 106 of the Chinese criminal law.

The Chinese judicial department investigated and determined the responsibility for the crime.

Pei Xing said defense lawyer Zhou Naxin, from Beijing, read materials related to the case, made meticulous investigations and interviewed Ondrik several times before presenting a full defense.

The court bench fully considered the defense and opinions put forward by the lawyer, and made a fair judgment.

When asked why the court did not allow foreign fire investigators to participate in inquiries, Pei Xing said: "It was unnecessary." Chinese investigators were quite competent in determining the cause of a blaze, he asserted. Experts from the public Security Ministry, the Heilongjiang Provincial Public Security Bureau and Harbin fire department carried out on-the-spot inspections and technical evaluation.

Their conclusions were very prudently made and scientifically based, he said. For example, the evidence showed clearly that the fire started on the defendant's bed.

A wall plaster board over the defendant's bed, which fell off because of the fire, bore a "V"-shaped burn. That indicated that the flames spread upwards from a starting point at the bottom of the "V"-shaped burn.

In addition, a 49 cm section of a steel reinforcing bar in the wall showed smoke marks at a point 35 cm above the floor. That indicated that smoke entered the wall when the fire smoldered on the bed and cracked the wall board. Such marks appeared only at the beginning of a fire. Only the room lodged by the defendant had such marks.

Charred stripes from the right back shoulder to the outer right sleeve of the defendant's coat were found to contain fibers from the bedspread, and the defendant's hair behind his right ear had been singed.

The evidence showed that the defendant carelessly dropped a lighted cigarette butt, which made the bedding smolder, when he lay on the bed.

The chief judge described the defendant as "quite honest." Ondrik had neither produced new evidence nor expressed different opinions at the court: he had said that if he was convicted, he would accept the judgment, and that if he was told to pay a large amount of compensation for the damage to the Swan Hotel, he would work to earn money for the payment.

Pei Xing said Ondrik had come to China for an economic exchange to the benefit of both Chinese and foreign businesses. His crime was due to carelessness and negligence. The insufficient firefighting facilities at the Swan Hotel and the negligence of workers at the hotel should also be held responsible for the consequences, he noted.

In addition, the chief judge went on, the defendant had abided by Chinese law since he was arrested. Taking all this into consideration, the court had given him a light sentence and had fixed a rational sum for him to pay in compensation.

He stressed that the negligence of two Chinese workers, who had breached Article 187 of the criminal law, had been a significant factor in the tragedy.

On Monday, the hotel's deputy security chief, Jiang Guoyun, 56, and an attendant, Gu Su, 19, both admitted they had neglected their duties in the fire, and were sentenced to a prison term of two years and three months respectively.

#### **Hotel Officials Disciplined**

OW140809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The Heilongjiang Provincial Communist Party Discipline Inspection Commission has punished officials of the Swan Hotel in Harbin for neglect over the April blaze which killed 10 people, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reported.

Yang Xuewen, deputy secretary of the hotel's Communist Party branch has been removed from his position with a recommendation that he be dismissed as hotel manager. Wang Mufei, the party secretary, has also been removed from his post. Two deputy managers and the security chief, Liu Yongcai, have been given disciplinary warnings.

The Discipline Inspection Commission said that the management of the hotel must share the responsibility for the tragedy because it neglected its duties.

On Tuesday, Richard Ondrik, 34, a U.S. businessman, who started the blaze by dropping a lighted cigarette onto his bed, was convicted of negligence, sentenced to an 18-month imprisonment and ordered to pay 150,000 yuan compensation.

Two hotel employees were sentenced to prison terms on Monday for dereliction of duty.

#### **REP ZSCHAU CRITICIZES PROPOSED TEXTILE BILL**

OW140805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Textile and Apparel Enforcement Act to be voted on by Congress is "a blatant violation of the existing international trade agreement" and it would lead to the abrogation of 34 bilateral trade agreements now in effect, wrote Congressman Ed Zschau.

The act is also discriminatory; some Asian countries and regions will be limited while others not, Zschau said in an article for the op-ed page of today's WASHINGTON POST.

He said the U.S. must maintain a fair and controlled world trading order in textiles within the framework of the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA), which he described as having been an effective regulator of bilateral textile trade for years.

"The existing system of quotas was set up under the MFA, and if it needs to be improved, we should enter into negotiations to improve and extend the MFA rather than taking unilateral action to undermine it," he said.

He argued that the U.S. textiles industry is already heavily protected by more than 300 import quotas, and the average tariff for textile and apparel imports is about 22 percent, more than four times the average tariff for any other U.S. industry.

He cited statistics of the International Business Research Corporation: The reduction of textile and apparel imports could result in 36,000 more jobs in textile manufacturing. However, it would cost nearly 59,000 jobs in the apparel retail industry -- resulting in a net loss of 22,000 U.S. jobs.

Also, the resulting price hikes would cost American consumers a total of 14 billion U.S. dollars per year. Low income consumers would be the hardest hit since a large percentage of their income is needed for clothing.

In analysing the downturns of the U.S. textiles and apparel industry, Mr. Zschau pointed out technological innovation should be enhanced and labor productivity raised. At the same time the overvalued U.S. dollar should be held back, because historical statistics show that textile imports by the U.S. rise and fall along with the appreciation and depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

As a conclusion, the congressman said if the Congress "really wants to reduce the textile trade deficit, it should take the tough actions needed to make significant reductions in the federal budget deficit."

#### ZHANG AIPING RECALLS RESCUE OF FLIERS 40 YEARS AGO

HK121301 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 85 p 1

["Feature" by reporters Li Hongbo and Tuo Zhen: "The New 4th Army and the American Fliers -- Zhang Aiping Recalls an Incident 40 Years Ago"]

[Excerpts] It has been 40 years since the victory of the war of resistance against Japan and the world antifascist war. The old generation of fighters still remembers well the time when the Chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder in alliance with the people of the world. One day in mid-summer, in the spacious office of Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, our reporters interviewed Zhang Aiping and asked him about an incident of the New 4th Army rescuing five American fliers in the northern Jiangsu and anti-Japanese base 41 years ago. With great interest, the reporters asked the old general to talk about what happened then.

In June last year, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping was invited to visit the United States. Before he left for the United States, he enquired through the U.S. Embassy about what had become of the five fliers who were rescued 40 years before. Zhang Aiping said that a helicopter took him and his party directly to the Pentagon and that as soon as Zhang finished his talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and before the lunch party, an unexpected incident happened.



As the hosts and guests walked together out of the conference room, a simply dressed old American came quickly to Zhang, held Zhang's hand in his, and said: "Do you still know me?" Zhang looked at the man carefully and found that he was Colonel Sa Wo Ai [5646 3097 1002]. "You are the Superfortress group commander," said Zhang confidently. "Yes, I am. Yes, we are!" said the colonel pointing at two other fliers who were rescued then. They hugged one another tightly.

Immediately afterward, a press conference was held at which Weinberger gave a speech. He said that this past incident vividly showed the valuable friendship between Chinese and American peoples, a friendship that was formed in the antifascist war. The colonel said with emotion that he was indeed very happy that he was able to meet those who had rescued him after 40 years, that he was grateful to meet those who had rescued him, and that he cherished deeply the memory of the four Chinese comrades-in-arms who died to rescue them.

At that press conference, Zhang Aiping gave his hosts, as a gift, an album of photographs, concerning these five fliers, which were taken at that time with a Leica camera, and then the friendly atmosphere at the conference became ever stronger.

At noon, we, the reporters, shook hands with and said goodbye to Comrade Zhang Aiping. He said that the past incident of rescuing five American fliers was worth remembering, the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples, formed in the flames of war, have to be developed even more into a new stage. At a time when we are marking the 40th anniversary of the war of resistance against Japan and the world antifascist war, recalling this incident is of even greater significance. Chinese people love peace. Our country's decision to reduce the PLA by 1 million people is an important aspect of its peace efforts. The people of the United States also love peace, and may the Chinese and American peoples strive together to safeguard world peace!

#### XINHUA ANALYSIS VIEWS U.S. POLICY IN RSA

OW131943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 13 Aug 85

["News Analysis: Will Washington Change Its South Africa Policy?" (by Shi Lujia) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Since the meeting of two U.S. high-ranking officials with the South African foreign minister in Vienna last week, the White House has repeatedly hinted that the South African authorities are expected to announce some reforms of its apartheid policy soon. It is made plain that this is because of Washington's heavy pressure on Pretoria to give serious consideration to its proposals.

Whatever the expected "reforms" would be, they are unlikely to bring a radical change to apartheid. What is interesting is why the Reagan administration, always siding with the Pretoria regime in one way or another, decided to press for reforms after the clamping of the state of emergency in South Africa.

Sticking by its "constructive engagement" approach, the administration has claimed that only by keeping its channel open with South Africa, could the U.S. hope to influence it and change its domestic policy through "quiet diplomacy." Thus, Washington opposes economic sanctions against South Africa, and has repeatedly vetoed U.N. Security Council resolutions, one calling for embargo on South Africa and another condemning its apartheid policy. Now and then it spoke out in defense of the South African regime's violent repression of the black people.

Pretoria, with Washington more or less behind it, has gone all out in pursuing the apartheid policy and threatening its neighbors despite worldwide condemnation pressure.

This turn of events has made the "constructive engagement" approach increasingly unpopular. It has been severely criticized by African and other developing nations and even disconcerted among the U.S. allies. Never before has the United States found itself in such a state of isolation because of its South Africa policy. A South African newspaper admitted recently that "South Africa has no more dependable ally in the Western world than the U.S."

What is more, home opposition to "constructive engagement" has been on the increase. There have been demonstrations against apartheid and the administration's South Africa policy across the country. The demonstrations, many of which were held by college students, became the most impressive mass movement since the end of the Vietnam war ten years ago. The two houses of Congress have adopted resolutions for economic sanctions against South Africa. Some congressmen pointed out that "constructive engagement" would not work and that only economic sanctions could force the South African regime to enter into serious dialogue with the black people.

Under this pressure, the administration occasionally criticized Pretoria and tried to stay more or less aloof over the issue. After South Africa's military raid on Botswana in mid-June, Washington called back its ambassador to Pretoria and more than once postponed the date for the South African ambassador to come to Washington and present his credentials. Following the state of emergency in South Africa, the White House in a statement urged Pretoria to lift it. It made it clear that the root cause of violence in South Africa is apartheid and told the South African authorities to enter into serious dialogue with the black leaders. But as it is, these gestures did not represent a fundamental change in Washington's tolerance of that racist regime. As South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said: "We have never been anything but good friends."

Internationally, the Reagan administration is confronted with a harsh situation. France has announced its economic sanctions and the U.N. Security Council has urged all nations to stop contacts and exchanges with South Africa. If President Ronald Reagan vetoes the House of Representatives bill for economic sanctions, he will find himself the target of criticism at home and abroad and, worse, he will put his government and his fellow Republicans in an agonizing position with the 1986 mid-term congressional election drawing near.

Therefore, Reagan sent presidential assistant for national security affairs, Robert McFarlane, and Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker to Vienna to confer privately with the South African foreign minister. If the South African regime accepts the U.S. proposals and announces some kind of reforms, the administration may well be expected to use it to dissuade the Senate from adopting the draft resolution on sanctions. Failing this, the President may feel himself well justified to veto it. Hence, the White House hint at some "reforms" in South Africa.

There is no denying the possibility of some changes in the administration's outworn South Africa policy. But considerations of the U.S. global strategy and economic interests in South Africa will make it hard to reorient this policy dramatically -- a move which is actually in the best interest of the world as well as of the United States.

ENVOY IN JAPAN SAYS WANG ZHEN TO RETIRE IN SEP

OW140811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO -- Wang Zhen, a senior member of the Political Bureau of the China Communist Party, will resign from the post at a party national congress in September.

This was revealed here by outgoing Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang when he paid a farewell call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence Wednesday afternoon.

As Wang is an influential figure and enjoys general respect, his influence would not change, the ambassador said. The ambassador's remark was interpreted to mean that Wang would continue to serve as honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Ambassador Song leaves Tokyo August 20.

CPC OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

HK140355 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0827 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Chinese people feel no hatred toward Japan now. Our purpose of solemnly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Japanese war and reviewing the deep sufferings of the Chinese people brought by foreign aggression is precisely to ensure that the two peoples of China and Japan will never be involved in a war against each other and will live on good terms from generation to generation.

This statement was made by Li Chuanhua, deputy director of the Propaganda Bureau of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, when he answered a question posed by a Canadian television reporter at a press conference held by the National Association of Reporters today. The Canadian reporter asked whether China's solemn commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Japanese war would stir up the Chinese people's hatred toward Japan and thus affect Sino-Japanese relations.

Li Chuanhua said: To remember previous events ensures against the recurrence of the same events. The purpose of China's solemn commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-Japanese war is to safeguard peace and to promote the drive to realize the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations with the strength of the great national unity and awakening the Chinese people achieved during the anti-Japanese war.

He said that we cherish the present friendly relationship between China and Japan and will do our best to maintain and develop this relationship. As General Zhang Aiping, Chinese minister of national defense, pointed out, what we oppose is the aggression staged by the Japanese fascists in those years, not the Japanese people or the present Japanese Government.

In response to the question of a reporter for the Japanese KYODO NEWS AGENCY about China's attitude toward the first official visit by Japan's prime minister to the Yasukuni Shrine, Gao Liang, director of the Overseas Information Bureau of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, said that we have noted that the Japanese people have different opinions on this matter.



## Gao Liang Comments

OW131212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- China is commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the world anti-fascist war for maintaining world peace and promoting the progress of the mankind.

The people of China and of the world who suffered unprecedented disasters during World War II should strengthen their friendly ties in order to prevent a new world war, according to Gao Liang, head of the Bureau of Overseas Information of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party at a press conference held today.

He outlined the commemorative activities leading to September 3, the victory day in the anti-Japanese war.

China and Japan are good neighbors, he said. Though the aggression by the Japanese militarists against China left bitter memories on the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the war after all was a short span in the long river of history, he said. It is now the common desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples to coexist and cooperate in a peaceful and friendly way.

To recall that period is to prevent wars under new historical conditions and serves to promote friendly ties of the two countries, Gao said.

He expressed his hope that the commemorative activities would enhance the national feelings of the people both on the mainland and Taiwan, and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

## Ceremonies Scheduled

OW131213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- China will hold several meetings between mid-August and early September to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the war against Japanese aggression and World War Two.

Gao Liang, head of the Overseas Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, announced at a press conference today that a mass rally would be held in Beijing on September 3, to commemorate China's victory in the anti-Japanese war. Sponsors are the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. About 10,000 people are expected to attend the rally.

A solemn ceremony will be held on September 2 in front of the Monument to the People's Heroes on the Tiananmen Square by representatives from the various circles in the Chinese capital. Wreaths will be presented to officers and soldiers who laid down their lives in the anti-Japanese war and victimized fellow countrymen.

Between September 2 and 4, about 10,000 youngsters in Beijing are expected to participate in such commemorative activities in front of the monument.

An exhibition on the war against Japanese aggression opened today at the Military Museum of the Chinese Revolution. Another exhibition on the anti-Japanese war and the anti-fascist war will open on August 14 at the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

A symposium sponsored by the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference will bring together war veterans, former Kuomintang generals and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

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Seminars and lectures are also scheduled hosted by the Chinese Society of Historians, the Central Committee Party School, the Academy of Social Sciences and the Academy of Military Sciences.

New books about the anti-Japanese war and the anti fascist war will be published and commemorative stamps will be issued. Dramas, films, song and dance performances and television programs will be staged as part of the anniversary commemoration, Gao said. The media will also carry articles, reminiscences and documentaries.

In other parts of the country, people will pay tribute to the memory of those who fought in the anti-Japanese war at battlefield sites and cemeteries.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE CORPORATION DELEGATION

OW140115 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with a delegation from Japan's Tokyo Electric and Chemical Equipment Company, led by its president (Hiroshi Odoshi) on the afternoon of 12 August. The delegation was here to attend the opening of the company's office in Beijing. A reception, marking the opening of the office, was held on the evening of 12 August. Honorary President Wang Zhen and others were present at the reception.

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW131919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Melbourne, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke said here tonight that the relations between Australia and China has become closer and closer and cooperation between the two countries has broad prospects. The exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries have further strengthened the Sino-Australian relations, he stressed.

Hawke made the statement at a banquet in celebration of the centenary of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited (BHP), the largest company in Australia.

In his speech, Hawke spoke highly of the BHP's role in developing Australia's economy and its contribution to the expansion of commercial ties between Australia and China.

Among the over 400 guests present at the banquet was Chinese Ambassador Nie Gongcheng.

TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO INDONESIA

OW130210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0921 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Chinese trade delegation led by Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, arrived in the Indonesian capital Jakarta on 9 August to begin its 11-day visit.

This is the first official visit by a Chinese trade delegation to Jakarta since China and Indonesia severed diplomatic relations. At the airport, Wang Yaoting talked briefly to reporters. He said: "We wish to see Indonesia's economic development, and meet with Indonesian businessmen to strengthen direct trade between our two countries."

The Chinese trade delegation was greeted by Sukamdani, head of Indonesian Association of Industry and Commerce.

During its 11-day visit, the 43-member Chinese trade delegation will mainly hold talks with the Indonesian Association of Industry and Commerce on the resumption of direct trade between the two countries. This is a return visit for the Indonesian trade delegation visit to China at the end of July.

The Chinese trade delegation will also attend the 1985 Trade Fair to be held in Jakarta.

BURMESE PRESIDENT MEETS NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW131536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Rangoon, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Frequent mutual visits of the Burmese and Chinese leaders have strengthened the good-neighborly relations between the two countries, Burmese President U San Yu said here today.

He made this remark when receiving credentials from the new Chinese Ambassador to Burma Zhou Mingji. The president added that this good tradition of frequent visits should be kept up.

The Chinese ambassador said that it is China's policy to continuously enhance the neighborly friendship and amicable cooperation between China and Burma. The Chinese ambassador, who arrived here on July 24, called on Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing on July 30.

HONG KONG PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL TO EXPAND ROLE

OW131857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Hong Kong, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) has the task of promoting the rapid diffusion of technology through the appropriate commercial channels, S.K. Chan, executive director of the HKPC, said here today.

This includes patenting HKPC inventions, receiving royalties and participating in joint ventures, Chan explained at a luncheon meeting.

As an active member of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO), the HKPC handles all APO matters on behalf of the Hong Kong Government.

Established in 1967 as a statutory organization, the HKPC now provides active support services for companies here besides providing training programs in industrial technology, management techniques and electronic data processing.

It provides a wide range of process control services such as its design and implementation of a communal waste-water treatment plant, the first of its kind in Hong Kong.

"The number of companies using the services provided by the HKPC in the past four years have increased from a few hundred to 2,500, and this is growing at an annual rate of about 30 percent," Chan noted.

He said: "Following the signing of the Sino-British agreement on the future of Hong Kong, there is now a gradual restoration of confidence in our industrial economy."

However, he added, Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity also depend on its continued usefulness to the outside world at large. In view of an expansion of low-cost production capacity in neighboring countries and rapid technological development in industrialized countries, it is essential for Hong Kong to maintain and to increase its competitive strength, Chan concluded.

NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW121411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Katmandu, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand said here today that Nepal and China are exploring more ways for broadening bilateral cooperation in the economic field.

The prime minister made the remark when receiving in his office a delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) led by its Vice-Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya (Tibetan).

He added that the Nepalese people appreciate China's support for the proposal of declaring Nepal a peace zone, which was put forward by King Birendra in February 1975. They also appreciate China's stand at the side of developing countries in a common effort for world peace.

"The relations between Nepal and China are friendly and mature, and we understand each other," Chand said, adding, "we will make continuous efforts to consolidate these relations."

Head of the Chinese delegation Pagbalha said in reply that the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Nepal can be considered as a model in the world. He also praised the proposal of declaring Nepal a zone of peace, saying that this proposal contributes to world peace.

The Chinese delegation came here on August 10 for an eight-day visit.

INDIAN LEGISLATOR ON COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW131947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1937 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Justice Baharul Islam, a member of the Indian Parliament, today expressed the hope that India and China would work together for peace and a better world.

Speaking at a function organized by Sino-Indian Society here this evening, Islam, who visited China last June, praised China's progress in recent years.

He said cooperation between India and China would be beneficial to both countries' development.

Chinese Ambassador Li Lianqing was invited to speak on China's economic reforms.

Among those present at the function were K.R. Narayanan, minister of state for planning, and leading members of the Sino-Indian Society.

BRITISH TV EXPOSES JAPANESE UNIT 731 ATROCITIES

OW140857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 13 (XINHUA) -- British television tonight revealed Japanese war-time crimes of germ warfare experiments on POWs as human "guinea-pigs."

The TV documentary exposes a "death camp" set up by the Japanese imperialists in Shenyang, northeast China, where Chinese, Korean, Russian, American and British prisoners of war were horrifically killed, 3,000 in total. The film shows a lot of facts and evidence accusing the Japanese war criminals of committing biological research atrocities.

The germ warfare experiment laboratory was established at Pingfan, south of Harbin, and code-named "Unit 731" headed by bacteriologist General Shiro Ishii. The film also reveals an incredible deal in which the United States gave immunity to the Japanese doctors in exchange for the findings from their sickening tests. The documentary says some of these doctors are now holding prominent positions in Japan.

Up to 10,000 of these researchers and scientists who worked at "Unit 731" have since slipped back into life in Japan "and kept their mouths shut about what they had done and seen," the film says. The film claims that the secret amnesty was arranged by American Colonel Murray Sanders for the U.S. commander in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur.

In the film, Peter Williams, the producer, interviewed a number of Japanese doctors and scientists (some of the others had refused to be interviewed) and Colonel Sanders, who recounted how he was sent to Japan after the war to find out what the Japanese had achieved in their biological warfare experiments.

"It is too late now to bring many of these 'Unit 731' scientists to justice, but the morality of what these men did in the name of science raises the question that today still remains to be answered, just as the arrangement to protect them from prosecution could yet embarrass the governments of great nations," the film concludes.

BRITAIN, ALBANIA DISCUSS DIPLOMATIC DISPUTE

OW140900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Britain and Albania are having secret talks on a long-standing diplomatic dispute since 1946 when two British warships carrying gold bullion looted by Nazi Germany were sunk by Albanian mines.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in a letter, released today, to an opposition member of Parliament that "successive governments have made it clear that we should like to settle once and for all the long-standing and anomalous situation between this country and Albania."

Britain is demanding over 80,000 pounds (about 1.1 million dollars) of damages over the sinking of two British warships by Albanian mines in 1946, which was awarded by the International Court of Justice in 1949.

Albania is demanding the gold which the Nazis looted from Albania and other countries during the Second World War. The gold is now held jointly by Britain, the United States and France.

Britain and Albania have no diplomatic relations now.



PRC, IRAQ SIGN DAM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

OW131951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, August 13 (XINHUA) -- A contract for the construction of Iraqi Dibilis dam project by a Chinese corporation was signed here today between China and Iraq.

The new project which costs 10 million U.S. dollars is part of the huge Saddam irrigation project. After its completion, the latter, which traverses three provinces of Al-Tamim, Salahuddin and Diyala, is capable of irrigating 250,000 hectares and will greatly promote the agricultural production in the northern part of the country. According to the contract, the construction of the Dibilis dam project will be completed in 16 months. Dibilis dam, 200 kilometers north of Baghdad, is situated in a scenic tourist area.

Present at the signing ceremony were Iraqi Minister of Irrigation 'Abdal-Wahhab Mahmud and Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Zhang Junhua.

ZHOU GUCHENG MEETS WITH PDRY FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW131353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a delegation from the Democratic Yemen-China Friendship Association led by its Vice-Chairman Abdul Al-Rahman al-Bassri.

Since their arrival in Beijing on July 28, the guests have visited Fuzhou, Xiamen, Guangzhou and Hainan Island.

WANG BINGQIAN ON REDUCING BUDGET DEFICIT

OW140030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 13 Aug 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Xia and XINHUA reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- A State Council leading comrade recently pointed out: Financial policy in the latter half of this year will focus on eliminating China's estimated 3 billion yuan deficit to maintain the balance of revenues and expenditures.

Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, told a national meeting on finance, which opened today, that this demand put forward by the State Council leading comrade is laid down according to needs in economic development and current objective possibilities. He called on the comrades on the financial front throughout the country to regard this demand as their goal in the next few months, to adopt various measures, and to work hard to realize this task.

While analyzing the conditions for balancing this year's revenues and expenditures, Wang Bingqian pointed out: Over the past few years, China has scored gratifying results in carrying out reforms in various economic fields. These reforms have opened up broad avenues for developing the economy, improving economic results, and expanding financial resources. In financial matters, China has already successfully carried out two types of reform in helping state-run enterprises replace profit delivery with tax payments, quite rationally handled the relations in profit distribution between the state and the enterprises, given the enterprises more decision-making power, and invigorated the enterprises.

Wang Bingqian said: The financial situation in the country during the first 7 months of this year was fine. State revenues during that period reached 99.56 billion yuan, 66.4 percent of the budgeted figure, and 20 percent more than the same period last year. These figures are calculated in terms of comparable items. However, Wang Bingqian emphatically pointed out: As far as the implementation of the state budget is concerned, in revenue there still is tax evasion of all types, and control over expenditures remains loose. In particular there are excessively sharp increases for capital construction and administrative expenses have not been curtailed. As a result, total expenditure remains high. As far as financial management is concerned, business information is not current. Management is far from rigorous and supervision far from strict. Practices in violation of discipline in the financial and economic field are widespread. In addition, many factors that would increase expenditures and reduce revenue, such as the retaining of profits by the enterprises, the return of loans and readjustments in wages and subsidies of commodity sales, will affect the situation in the next few months. Therefore, we must not become blindly optimistic and lower our guard just because of the fine situation at present.

In order to maintain the balance between revenues and expenditures this year, Wang Bingqian said, it is necessary to adopt a number of necessary measures to increase revenues and reduce expenditures for the next few months. These measures are as follows:

-- Vigorously help enterprises improve their management and economic results. Financial departments at various levels must vigorously support enterprises in turning out products in short supply, products that are readily marketable, and high-quality products; in increasing product varieties and designs; in improving production quality; and in satisfying market demand so as to ensure the simultaneous increase of output value, profit, and taxes. No subsidies or tax reductions and exemptions will be available for enterprises that fail to make up their deficits within a time limit or those that have suffered financial losses recently because of poor management.



-- Strengthen tax collection and vigorously help increase revenues. In fulfilling this year's taxation task, it is necessary to ensure a 12 billion yuan tax surplus for the year. The taxation departments at all levels must carefully analyze the tax resources in their own district, collect all the revenues due, and deliver them to the State Treasury on time and in full. It is essential to act within the authority stipulated in tax laws for tax reduction and exemption. We must not permit tax reduction or exemption without the proper authority.

-- Strive to improve the management of foreign trade and commercial enterprises.

-- Strictly control the scale of capital construction investments and the outlays in capital construction. From now on, there will be no more funds allocated for capital construction projects except for ones which have the approval of the State Council.

-- Firmly curtail administrative expenditures and the purchasing power of social groups. No funds will be available to any organization except for those that are set up with the approval of the State Council or a provincial-level government. Expenditures for office facilities and meetings should be cut by 50 and 30 percent respectively, as compared with actual expenditures for last year.

-- The financial departments at all levels should determine their expenditures on the basis of their revenue, and act according to their capabilities in order to achieve the goal of maintaining an annual balance between revenues and expenditures without showing any deficit. Especially during the next few months, the financial departments at all levels must strictly control their expenditures. From now on, various departments at the central level as well as in the localities must, in general, no longer approve additional expenditures.

-- Conduct a nationwide mass review of tax revenues and financial affairs, strictly enforce discipline in the financial and economic fields, and vigorously combat unhealthy trends.

#### YU QIULI MEETS, PRAISES YUNNAN FRONTIER HEROES

OW130833 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 11 Aug 85

[By reporter Xu Jingyue]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- At a meeting today with six heroic officers and men from Yunnan's Laoshan front who had come to Beijing to report to the people of Beijing, Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, relayed the high praise of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, to the frontier units by saying: Units which have had actual combat experience are very different from those which have not. After receiving training, those without combat experience can fight in a war, but those with combat experience can fight even better.

The six officers and men were: Shi Yuhsiao, former political commissar of a certain unit; Fan Hongqing, political instructor of the "Heroic Hard-Bone 6th Company"; Xu Haidong, deputy leader of the "Crack Artillery Battery"; "Heroic Political Instructor" Qian Fusheng; "Combat Hero" Huang Zhonghu; and "Ace Dynamiter" Xu Gaohu. When they arrived, Yu Qiuli, who had lost his left arm during the war, used his right hand to warmly shake the hands of the officers and men, one after another. With deep feeling, he said: Your reports have been quite successful, touching, and educational. Many people, old and young, were moved to tears listening to your reports.

Facts have shown that when a person of ideals explains ideals, when a well-disciplined person explains discipline, and when a person who fears no sacrifice explains sacrifice, they are most persuasive and most appealing. At present, the whole country and the whole Army are conducting education in ideals and discipline. Your reports are vivid teaching materials. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "You have fought very well. Your heroic deeds have played a good role in bringing up the units. You have also greatly inspired the people throughout the country in promoting the four modernizations."

Yu Qiuli took a good look at the medals the heroes wore, which they received for their military exploits. Looking at the medals, he encouraged the heroes to be modest and prudent, take a correct attitude toward honor, and seriously sum up the battlefield experiences they paid for with their blood. He said: PLA commanders and fighters must use practical actions to respond to the concern shown by the party and the people for the Army. The party Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a circular calling for respecting and cherishing the Army and actively supporting the Army's reform and construction. This fully shows the concern of the party and the government for the Army. It greatly inspires all commanders and fighters. Now that we are much in the thoughts of the party, the government, and the people, our Army comrades must be self-respecting, redouble their efforts, and do their work well. They must respect the government, cherish the people, and actively support the state's construction so as to contribute more to China's prosperity and strength and the people's affluence.

Yu Qiuli also pointed out: It is particularly necessary for us to implement the party's line, principles, and policies still more firmly, keep in line with the party Central Committee politically, and persistently support the party's absolute leadership over the Army. He said: To keep in line with the party Central Committee, we must take into account the overall situation, resolutely implement the party Central Committee's and Central Military Commission's policy decision, and do well in the reform of Army structure and reduction-in-strength reorganization. Since the Central Military Commission's enlarged meeting, the whole Army has made rapid and smooth progress in reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization. The situation among the units is very good.

When seeing the six heroic officers and men off, Yu Qiuli addressed some sincere words and earnest wishes to them: Cherish honor, make new contributions.

#### PLA OFFICE COMMENDS UNIT'S PARTY RECTIFICATION

OWL30831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0024 GMT 12 Aug 85

[By correspondent Kong Zubu and reporter Cai Shangwu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- The party committee of a certain Air Force aviation division, in handling the relationship between party rectification and the division's own work, has proceeded from the special characteristics of the division, thereby promoting both rectification of the party and building of the PLA. In disseminating the division's experience throughout the PLA, the All-Army Office for Guiding Party Rectification pointed out: The division's experience shows that it is possible to promote party rectification and Army building at the same time. During the ongoing structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization, party committees at all levels must continue to carry out party rectification of high standard and quality guided by the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, while paying close attention to the work in all fields.

The in-depth party rectification has aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members and promoted the work in all fields in the aviation division. At present, the division has achieved stability in thinking from top to bottom, further reinforced discipline and strengthened style, and scored the best achievements in aviation training since the founding of the division.

MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING ARMY

OW131401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Civil Affairs recently issued a circular, calling on all localities throughout the country to conscientiously implement the "circular of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on respecting and cherishing the Army and actively supporting Army reform and Army building" and to arouse social forces and rely on them to do more things for the Army as well as for disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and service members.

The Civil Affairs Ministry's circular says: The "circular" of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has set forth the tasks and requirements for the new period in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military families, disabled servicemen, and family members of revolutionary martyrs. It is of great significance in honoring and settling those who are entitled to special care, in strengthening Army-government unity and Army-civilian unity, and in promoting Army reform and Army building. In order to implement the guidelines of the "circular" of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, all localities should pay close attention to the current work in the following fields:

1. It is necessary to conscientiously study and thoroughly understand the guidelines of the "circular" and carry out an in-depth propaganda and education campaign. Through this campaign, cadres and the people will better understand the Army's important position and role in defending the motherland and promoting the four modernizations. They will enhance the concept of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military families and strive to do a good job in this regard. This will help cultivate the fine social practice of respecting, cherishing, and supporting the Army and carrying forward the fine tradition of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military families.
2. Serious efforts should be made to give preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary martyrs and service members in rural areas. All localities should act in accordance with the provisions of the "military service law," formulate corresponding local rules and regulations as soon as possible, and draw up specific local measures for giving such treatment in conformity with the law. It is also necessary to set up a system to examine the progress of policy implementation and to take follow-up actions. Town and township people's governments are required to notify local fighters and their units at least once a year how their families back home are receiving preferential treatment. Special care regarding production and livelihood should be given to families of cadres and fighters assigned to border defense units, coastal defense contingents, and highland areas so that they will feel at ease in the service when they stand guard at the motherland's borders.
3. It is necessary to do a good job in settling retired servicemen and to properly settle disabled and wounded fighters. All localities should rely on their own efforts to solve difficult problems they may encounter and must not unreasonably ask the Army for help in settlement work. All localities must cooperate with the Army in training military and civilian dual-purpose personnel, take effective measures to develop this training, and assign these personnel to civilian jobs.

Moreover, all localities should be prepared to accept and settle large numbers of retired servicemen this winter and next spring and should support the Army's reduction-in-strength reorganization.

4. Earnest efforts should be made to settle retired military cadres. It is necessary to coordinate with departments concerned to step up housing construction for settling retired military cadres in local areas in the second half of this year. Meanwhile, steps should be taken to ensure these cadres' proper political treatment, living conditions, and health care and to provide jobs for their wives and schooling for their children.

5. It is imperative to commend martyrs and to give special care to their families. For soldiers who laid down their lives in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam, memorial activities should be initiated in the native places of those martyrs, and their meritorious services to the country should be publicized. People, including youngsters, should be called upon to learn from the martyrs' spirit of laying down their lives for the country and their patriotic deeds. All localities should do a good job in giving special care to the families of martyrs and help members of those families solve their problems regarding production and livelihood.

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES CADRES TO CONTROL FAMILIES

HK140319 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Be Strict in Managing Family Affairs"]

[Text] How convincing would the very correct speeches of a leading cadre be if whenever he speaks about communist ideals from the stage, his audience gossips about how the cadre's children are doing things at variance with communist ideals and ethics, and whenever he speaks about discipline from the stage, his audience gossips about how his children have violated discipline and made a fortune by doing business and by relying on their family's influence and connections and so on?

No one should think a leading cadre is unclean just because his family is in a mess.

Everyone is responsible only for his own behavior. We cannot hold a father responsible for his son's behavior. However, if it happens that a member of one's family has violated discipline, people would think: This person cannot even properly manage a small family with several members, how can he properly handle the masses' affairs? Of course, the violation of law and discipline by the dependents and relatives of leading cadres is not always the result of the absence of strictness of the party of these cadres in governing their families. The point is, after such a case has occurred, can one correctly and properly handle it with the boldness with which "Justice Bao [a famous honest official in historical dramas] cut off the head of Bao Main [Justice Bao's nephew]. Strictness is required in running a country, in administering a unit, and in managing a family. Family management is not the private business of a single household. It has a bearing on the prestige of the leaders and the party. Thus, we cannot afford to pay scanty attention to it.

The masses form an opinion about leaders mainly on the basis of the leaders' personal character and performance. However, it is inevitable that they also take their families into consideration.



The behavior of a leading cadre's family members and dependents can give either a good or a bad impression to the masses. Many who were executed in Hangzhou in accordance with the law 2 years ago, and Zhao Guoxuan of Hebi City, were degenerate children of some cadres. They deserved their punishments and they were a disgrace to their parents.

The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries paid close attention to strictly managing their families. In a letter to his son Dongjin, Comrade Luo Ronghuan repeatedly admonished: "You must rely on yourself for survival." In a poem in a letter to his son, Comrade Chen Yi wrote: "Don't be a useless spoiled child. A young man should warn himself not to be a bum or a boastful but useless person." Everyone loves his own children. However, we should distinguish true love from false love. Strictness means true love and indulgence means false love. The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries truly loved their children and they enjoyed high prestige among the masses. This is related to their strict management of their families.

Comparatively speaking, the dependents of leading cadres can more conveniently violate law and discipline than ordinary people. However, on the other hand, we find it more difficult to punish them. This is the result of improper party style. The masses bitterly hate this. In the event that such a case occurs what should a cadre do? The only correct attitude is to be impartial and to adhere to the principle that "everyone is equal under the law." He should absolutely not intervene by abusing his power and influence. If a cadre follows this attitude, he will continue to be respected by the people and will not impair the party's prestige. On the other hand, there are such people as Vice Chairman Ren Jinglong of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, who was never strict with his children and who harbored them after they had committed serious crimes. This cadre was punished and expelled from the party. He had only himself to blame. The lesson taught by such people gives us much food for thought.

#### DECOMMERCIALIZATION OF LITERATURE, ART STRESSED

HK120837 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Li Wanwu: "The Relationship Between Artistic Creation and the Audience"]

[Excerpts] Many comrades in our literature and art circles have recently noticed this serious problem: Regarding the relationship between artistic creation and audience, certain "crises" are occurring in many spheres. When the shooting of a movie is over, it is presented to the public. However, few movies can attract a large audience.

Many leading literature and art workers, theorists, writers, and artists are pondering the question of what has brought about such a situation and are trying to arrive at some remedial measures.

It is said that in the 1980's, the interests and tastes of literature and art audiences have changed drastically and that in order to regain ground, it is necessary to cater to the masses' new interests and new tastes.

We should acknowledge that this view is not unreasonable. However, interests and tastes are complicated things. Obviously there should be a distinction between refined, sublime, healthy, and inspirational things on one hand, and vulgar, crude, decadent, and abnormal things on the other.

Thus, catering to people's "interests and tastes" without analyzing them is not a well-conceived remedial measure. Some comrades in literature and art circles have tried for some time to "cater," albeit reluctantly, to people's interests and tastes. However, before long, they were sorry to learn that their practice of "blindly catering to people's interests and tastes" is not even slightly different from inexperienced parents' practice of being overlenient to their spoiled children with the result that the children become increasingly disobedient.

Some advocate the "commercialization of literature and art" in order to surmount the difficulties encountered by literature and art at present. In addition, by imitating the slogan of "the customer is God," they have raised the slogan of "the audience is God."

We must carefully evaluate such methods. Although nowadays artistic works are being circulated as commodities, they should be regarded as different from material goods. Material goods are for meeting practical and material needs. However, literature and art are mainly for meeting spiritual needs in the sense that they refine people's character and qualities and entertain them spiritually.

Now long ago, a practice adopted by individual writers, artists, and publishers suggested that they had forgotten the basic purpose of literature and art. Some unhealthy tabloids successively came into existence and were used by some units and individuals to "make a fortune." Those vulgar concerts and performances were given mainly, or purely, for economic considerations. Some local television stations without their own channels vied with one another to present so-called "popular" soap operas by squeezing them onto central television channels in the hope that they could derive a substantial income from commercials. They did not take into account the possible adverse psychological effects of their programs on society. Theoretically, the proposal for "the commercialization of literature and art" is an attempt to account for the production of literary and artistic works in terms of various economic laws. Subjectively, it is an attempt to surmount the difficulties met by literature and art. However, objectively, as a result of the absence of attention to spiritual needs, which are peculiar to mankind, all this has played an undesirable role by contributing to encouraging vulgar literature and art. It is fair to say that money is indispensable to literature and art and that comrades involved in literature and art should not be so aloof as to refuse to "become rich." However, it is necessary to clearly understand, from the angle of the overall situation, that the objective of the cause of socialist literature and art is not to make money. Producers of artistic works should constantly study the object of their service, that is, the audience. In addition, they should also strive to adapt artistic works to the people's tastes and to enhance their ability to appreciate artistic works, in order to move them and entertain them spiritually and to heighten their ideological awareness. They should not set their eyes on their wallets or yearn day and night to make money. Thus, I am of the opinion that while carrying out a whole series of social and economic reforms, the state and society can at the same time control literature and art by certain economic means. However, they should not directly derive economic results from literature and art as they are now doing in industry, commerce, and agriculture. In the interests of long-term social development, the state should finance the publication of some non-profit-making books and journals and some non-profit-making literature and art organizations. Socialism inevitably recognizes the commercial value of literary and artistic works; however, we must not regard them as being essentially the same as ordinary commodities.

This is one of the fundamental distinctions between socialist literature and art and capitalist literature and art.

In order to guide people and to put an end to the practice of obsequiously catering to their tastes, our artists should devote much more energy and much greater efforts to their work and strive to give their creative work greater artistic appeal.

COLUMN ON IMPLEMENTING INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK121034 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 85 p 1

["Weekly Forum" by Zhi Shi: "It Is Necessary To Be Practical in Order To Implement the Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] We have been implementing the policy toward intellectuals for 7 to 8 years. However, some problems left over by history have not been solved. Why? The first and foremost reason is that "leftist" ideological influences are still present in some parts of the country and some departments. Another reason is that there is something wrong with our style and methods. In some parts of the country and among some comrades, there is the common "unhealthy tendency" that they only discuss general principles and issue general instructions. They neither try to understand the actual circumstances nor solve practical problems. Sometimes when they receive instructions from higher authorities or when people involved in various cases approach them, they are forced to do something. However, even on such occasions, they "simply put on a show" and do things perfunctorily. When the fuss is over, there is no one who is responsible for anything. In other words, they do nothing practical.

In order to be practical it is necessary to conscientiously and seriously eliminate "leftist" ideological influences. We cannot eliminate "leftist" influences by making a few superficial remarks. In some parts of the country and in some units, there are still unresolved problems left over by history. However, they say that "people have overdone things in implementing the policy toward intellectuals." Some comrades who are "addicted to leftism" always consider intellectuals to be outsiders, refuse to admit that they have wronged people, and, either consciously or unconsciously, cling to "people's minor mistakes." In dealing with aftermaths, they always pay close attention to minor issues, afraid that they might give "advantages" to those responsible for implementing the policy toward intellectuals. In addition, they denounce reasonable demands as "asking for money from the people" or "arrogance." Can those localities and comrades with this problem achieve anything by paying lip service to the elimination of "leftist" influences? In order to be practical, it is necessary to pay close attention to handling various cases, to earnestly helping people discard "leftist" ideas, and to drawing inferences about other cases from one instance. As for those comrades who stubbornly refuse to correct their "leftist" mistakes, it is necessary to adopt practical organizational measures in order to transfer them from the posts wherein they exercise leadership and are responsible for implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

In order to be practical, it is necessary to put an end to the practice of not doing things thoroughly and to vigorously and thoroughly solve various problems. In solving the historical problem of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, it is necessary to achieve unity of quality and quantity. Generally speaking, we have applied the policy to many problems. However, qualitatively speaking, problems have not been very satisfactorily solved in accordance with the requirements imposed by the central authorities.

We should be able to see that although there are only a few problems to which we have not applied the policy, they are very difficult problems.

In order to be practical, it is also necessary to pay close attention to learning from the experiences of other localities. For example: In some parts of the country, the party committees pay close attention to problems and strengthen their leadership. Some localities thoroughly investigate various cases and lay down feasible plans. Some localities institute the system of assigning responsibilities to various departments and units at various levels. Some thoroughly investigate various cases and stubbornly combat obstructions. Some base their actions on actual circumstances. There are others which never wait, rely on others, or ask for things from others. They work out their own methods and creatively solve their problems. By learning from them, we can help ourselves to become practical.

#### CENTRAL COMMISSION COMMENDS PANZHIHUA EXPERIENCE

OW132317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- The following is a note by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission: We hereby recommend to comrades the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company party committee's experience of "The Fundamental Way To Improve Enterprises Is To Correct the Party's Style," and we ask comrades, especially those working in enterprises, to read it carefully.

The Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company had suffered annual deficits for 8 consecutive years from when it was put into production in July 1970, up to 1978. Later, the company stopped losing money and began to make a profit. The output volume of its major products has reached, or even surpassed, the designed capacity, and some of its products have entered international markets. Tremendous changes have thus taken place in this previously deficit-ridden enterprise. An important reason for its success is getting to the fundamentals of running an enterprise. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company's party committee has improved the party's style, especially that of its leading group, and has thus ushered in the party's fine style to promote production and reform, thereby successfully bringing a new look to the company.

Comrade Chen Yun once pointed out that, without a fine party style, our reforms would not succeed. Recently, he stressed: "If any unit or individual forgets or relaxes his effort to promote socialist spiritual civilization, it will be impossible for him to succeed in promoting material civilization." The tremendous changes taking place at the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company in the past few years have indicated that it is vitally important for an enterprise or unit to improve party style if it is to succeed in improving itself. The fact that the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company has made tremendous achievements bears convincing testimony to this assertion. It is also a powerful rebuttal to the erroneous argument that "if the economy is to make an upturn, there must be some relaxation in the party's style." (end of note)

The Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company party committee strengthened the building of a good party style with a view to promoting production and economic structural reform. Its efforts have ensured steady, sustained progress in both production and reform. The company began to report profits in the second half of 1978. By 1980, output of its iron, steel, rolled steel, and other major products had reached, or surpassed, the designed level. Some of its products, such as heavy rails and vanadium steel, even entered the international market. From 1979 to 1984, the company's total output value increased at an annual rate of 15.7 percent, and its profits, 16 percent. Profits earned during this period totaled 1,174 million yuan.



By the end of this year, the company's party committee predicted, its profits would have equaled the total investment in the company.

The party committee established feasible rules and regulations, in accordance with the party constitution and the guiding principles for inner-party political life, and with reference to the company's reality. In August 1980, it drew up "Six-Point Regulations Prohibiting Leading Cadres with Party Membership from Seeking Personal Privileges." Early this year, in the course of party rectification, following the guidelines of relevant CPC Central Committee and State Council instructions, the party committee again drew up regulations and adopted measures to stop, and correct, new, unhealthy practices throughout the company. Party branches in various workshops also made simple rules to rectify their party style. These rules were made public in order to place the party branches under the supervision of the masses.

The party committees of the company and its plants and mines each year release party members from work for a certain period to receive rotational training on one or two subjects. Some 50,000 party members have received training in this way. The number of party members receiving rotational training accounts for over 90 percent of the total number of party members in a single year. In the course of studying the party rectification and economic structural reform decisions, the company has run 249 rotational training courses. These courses have deepened the party members' party spirit and raised their consciousness to plunge themselves into reform and become party members with high ideals and a sense of discipline, dedicating themselves wholeheartedly to the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON GREAT WALL, QIN SHI HUANG

HK120809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Zhou Xiuqiang: "The Great Wall, Qin Shi Huang, and Other Things"]

[Excerpts] The Great Wall has inspired numerous patriots to bravely fight for the motherland and tempted many writers to dedicate poems and essays to it. Poems and articles describing the Great Wall are just innumerable. But it should be admitted that the most philosophic work among them is the essay entitled "The Great Wall" by Mr Lu Xun.

The Great Wall was built by the people, but it has always been linked with Qin Shi Huang. The advantages and disadvantages of the construction of the Great Wall were closely linked to the emperor's merits and faults. "The Biography of Meng Tian" of the "Historical Records" said: "After unification, the emperor of Qin ordered Meng Tian, in command of a 300,000-strong contingent, to head south to expel the Rong and Di peoples and occupy the areas to the south of the Huang He. In accordance with the topography, Meng Tian built the Great Wall to defend strategic passes. It stretched from Lintao to Liaodong, extending over 10,000 li." All the 300,000 people were soldiers, excluding laborers drafted for government service and prisoners banished to the frontiers. In building the Great Wall, Qin Shi Huang imposed a heavy burden upon the people and brought them untold sufferings. Sima Qian said: "I went to the northern border areas and returned by the straight highway. I saw en route the forts and passes along the Great Wall and the straight highway passing through blocked valleys and precipitous mountains separated by natural chasms. To be sure, the ruler had despised the value of the people's labor when deciding to build the Great Wall." Qin Shi Huang's merit in expelling the Xiongnu enemy to the north should be affirmed, but the construction of the Great Wall was "from the very beginning a wrong decision which could achieve nothing and tortured numerous laborers to death."

While building the Great Wall, Qin Shi Huang also drove a large number of laborers to engage in other nonproductive work. Five-hundred thousand people were sent to garrison the Five Ridges. As a result, a large population immigrated to the south from the central plains areas, speeding up the development of the south and the process of integration of nationalities. However, this could only be a long-term effect. In a short time, it had brought a heavy corvee to the peasants. The soldiers from both the north and the south totaled nearly 1 million. "Qin soldiers failed to get acclimatized. Those garrison soldiers died in border areas and those who transported provisions died on the way. Anyone being sent out to the frontiers felt he was being sent to the execution ground." ("History of Han," "Biography of Chao Cuo") Provisions for soldiers were transported from afar. As losses were enormous in the course of transportation, only 1/20 of the provisions finally reached the border areas. Consequently, "the harvest was not enough to support the troops although men had worked hard in the fields, and the cloth produced by women was not enough to cover tents although they had done their best. The people led a poor life, orphans, widowers and widows, the old, and the weak were not taken care of, and there were numerous people dying on the road. So the people began to rebel." ("History of Han," "Biography of Zhufu Yan")

Qin Shi Huang also abused manpower to fulfill his selfish desire. The first project was the building of palaces. He began building palaces before unification. After unification, he built Xin Palace and Ganquan Palace on the southern bank of the Wei Shui. Later, he started building Epang Palace at Shanglinyuan, thinking that the existing palaces were too small. Although the whole Epang palace was not completed, the 700-odd buildings which were completed spread to and beyond the Hangu Pass and along the northern and southern banks of the Wei Shui, extending over 300 li. The second project was the Li Shan Royal Mausoleum. Ying Zheng [the emperor] began to build a mausoleum for himself as soon as he ascended the throne. The Li Shan Royal Mausoleum was more than 50 zhang high and its perimeter was more than 5 li. Inside the mausoleum there were palaces and meeting places for officials decorated with rare treasures. Li Shan did not have stone. So all the stone needed for building the mausoleum was taken from the mountains on the northern bank of the Wei Shui. It was costly to transport stone across the river. "Qin Shi Huang started the construction project in the Li Shan soon after he ascended the throne. More than 700,000 people sacrificed their life before the unification of China was fulfilled." ("Historical Records," "Biography of Qin Shi Huang")

It is probably impossible for us to accurately estimate the total labor power invested in the building of the Great Wall, the defense of the northern and southern borders, the construction of palaces, and the Li Shan Royal Mausoleum project.

It took only 15 years from the unification of China by Qin Shi Huang to Zi Ying's surrender to the Han court. The Qin troops were invincible in the course of unification. However, as soon as the rebellion burst out, the Qin Dynasty was quickly overthrown and the royal family narrowly escaped extermination. Why was there such a tremendous change?

The Western Han's well-known political commentator Jia Yi said: "As the Zhou royal court was declining and the five powerful chiefs of the princes passed away, nobody could rule over the whole of China. Every prince tried to dominate others, the strong invaded the weak, the more populous kingdoms bullied the less populous ones, the war was extended, and the people lived in dire poverty. When the Qin troops headed south to unify the country, it gave the people a hope that they would finally live peacefully under an emperor. Thus all the people were looking forward to unification." ("Criticism on the Qin Dynasty")

The unification of China by the Qin Dynasty was in keeping with the people's desire for stability and unification, conformed to the historical trend of the times, and was supported by the masses. For this reason, Qin Shi Huang managed to smoothly accomplish the unification of China. However, after unification, the emperor abused manpower, imposed a heavy corvee and taxes on the people, and ruthlessly suppressed the people. As a result, the people could no longer "live peacefully." As history recorded: "Qin Shi Huang depended on the people of 1,800 kingdoms to support the royal family. He was so greedy that his desire could not be satisfied even though all manpower and financial resources were exhausted. All the resources of the whole country could not afford the luxurious life of the emperor. Those who had been driven to work hard did not get rest; those who lived in hunger and cold got no food and clothes; and those who suffered an injustice and were sentenced to death found no way to lodge an appeal. As everyone and every family nursed grievances against the imperial court, the country was in unrest. This was the real situation during the reign of Qin Shi Huang. But he was ignorant of it." ("History of Han," "Biograph of Jia Shan") The collapse of the social economy and the aggravation of contradictions between classes determined the rapid disintegration of the Qin Dynasty.

Qin Shi Huang was an emperor of great talent and bold vision who made great contributions to the unification of China. However, his abuse of manpower was the cause for the quick doom of the Qin Dynasty. Whether the successor to Qin Shi Huang was Hu Hai or Fu Su, the Qin Dynasty was doomed to be overthrown. History said that the Qin Dynasty fell during the reign of its second emperor, but in fact it had been falling during the reign of its first emperor.

#### NATIONAL IDEOPOLITICAL EDUCATION SEMINAR HELD

SK100441 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The national ideological and political educational seminar of higher educational institutes ended in Jilin City today.

Participants at the seminar extensively studied and discussed the guiding ideology of the ideological and political work of higher educational institutes in the new period, the quality of present-day college students, the new demands and characteristics of the ideological and political work under the new situation, and the orientation of development of the ideological and moral courses.

The seminar participants held that the cultural and ideological qualities of the college students of the eighties directly affect our country's socialist modernization construction. We should encourage the young people to foster lofty ideals. In particular, we should not neglect the ideological and moral education of college students. While conducting ideological and moral education for college students, we should carry out vivid activities that suit their special needs in order to raise the actual results of ideological and political work.

Zeng Delin, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the State Education Commission, attended and spoke at the seminar.

The relevant leading comrades of the province and Jilin City, and representatives from the various higher educational institutes of the country, a total of some 180 persons, attended the seminar.

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NANJING FACTORY PRAISED FOR GOOD PERFORMANCE

OW110034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 8 Aug 85

["The Party Committee of the Chenguang Machine-Building Factory Has Taken the Lead In Straightening Out Party Style, Thereby Speeding Up Reform and Production Work -- With Note by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Attached" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA) -- Note by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission: The experience of the Chenguang machine-building factory has again proven that having a good leading body is the key for a unit to ensure a good party style, promote reforms, and speed up production.

Under the new situation of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy, the factory's leading body has soberly realized its important duty to the party and people. The members of the leading body have kept on reminding themselves to treasure the power entrusted by the party and people, have enhanced party spirit, straightened out work style, refrained from seeking personal gains, and wholeheartedly served the people. As demonstrated by their deeds, they have strictly disciplined themselves, set good examples for others, and carried on the party's fine traditions. In addition, they have been able to lead workers and the masses through reasoning; to properly handle the interests of the state, collective, and individuals; and to boldly deal with unhealthy tendencies and all kinds of irregularities. They have therefore been able to lead the masses to uphold the enterprise's socialist cause, to strive for progress, and to actively carry out reforms. For the same reason they have been able to resist drifting with the tide when unhealthy tendencies prevail and have been able to contribute to straightening out party style, enhancing party discipline, and building socialist spiritual civilization. (end of note)

The CPC Committee of Nanjing's Chenguang machine-building factory has demanded that the members of the factory's leading body treasure the power entrusted by the party and people and has urged them to enhance party spirit, improve work style, and refrain from seeking personal gains. Members of the committee have demanded that they themselves practice what they have asked the party members to do. In the last few years, members of the factory's leading body have taken the lead in straightening out party style. They have not drifted with the tide in face of the prevailing unhealthy tendencies, and have, withstanding all kinds of pressure, set good examples for all the factory's cadres and party members with their model deeds. The masses have praised the members of the leading body as being able to volunteer to do difficult tasks and able to let others enjoy benefits and claim credit.

In the last few years, the factory has persisted in improving party style, which has brought marked results. All research and production tasks have been fully completed. In 1984, the factory fulfilled, a year ahead of time, its plans on total industrial output, profits, and overall productivity, making 1984 the best year the factory had ever had.

CIRCULAR ON BANNING FAKE VETERINARY MEDICINES

OW131053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery on 10 August issued an "Urgent circular on reforming and strengthening management of veterinary medicines and banning fake and inferior veterinary medicines."



The circular points out: Current veterinary medicine management is in a mess in many places. Serious illegal activities involving the manufacturing and selling of fake and inferior veterinary medicines by collective enterprises and individual businesses, or even by some state-run veterinary pharmaceutical plants and institutes, have been encountered. Fake and inferior veterinary medicines, instead of preventing and curing diseases, may often cause deaths to animals and great losses to user units as well as peasants and herdsman. The illegal manufacturing and selling of fake and inferior veterinary medicines have, therefore, aroused strong public indignation.

The circular asks the agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery bureaus and departments in various localities to make sure that the following tasks are carried out:

1. Illegal veterinary pharmaceutical plants should be banned and closed down.
2. Things should be straightened out in veterinary pharmaceutical plants to ensure the quality of manufactured medicines.
3. Management of the veterinary medicine market should be strengthened.
4. Without the approval of provincial or higher-level agriculture and animal husbandry administrative departments, research and educational institutions should not engage in the manufacturing of marketable veterinary medicines.
5. Control of the import of veterinary medicines should be strengthened. Veterinary medicines should be imported only from countries with national standards for such medicines with the prior approval of provincial or higher-level agriculture and animal husbandry administrative departments and after the medicines are examined and tested by veterinary medicines monitoring centers. No units other than those authorized to deal in veterinary medicines should import veterinary medicines or purchase or sell them by arbitrage. Veterinary medicines already imported should be sealed and banned from sale, except for those that have test certificates issued by monitoring centers certifying that they meet our country's quality standards or the quality standards specified in the import contracts.
6. Propaganda and education work for the control of veterinary medicines should be strengthened.
7. Agriculture and animal husbandry administrative departments and veterinary medicine monitoring centers should seriously fulfill their duties to improve the management of veterinary medicines.
8. Local agriculture and animal husbandry administrative departments, in coordination with industrial and commercial management, discipline inspection, public security, and judicial departments, should mete out economic sanctions, party disciplinary or government disciplinary actions against the principal responsible persons for violations of the above-mentioned provisions in accordance with the seriousness of the offense. Those who have broken the law should be punished according to the law.

#### WEST CHINA DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR HELD IN LANZHOU

HK110217 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A seminar on the economic development of western China, jointly organized by the Economic, Technological, and Social Development Research Center of the State Council, the Chinese Association for Studying Reforms of the Economic Structure, and the people's governments of 11 provinces and autonomous regions opened in Lanzhou on 10 August. (Ding Wang), deputy chief editor of JINGJI RIBAO, presided at the opening ceremony.

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An Gang, head of the seminar's leadership group and chief editor of JINGJI RIBAO, delivered the opening speech. He said: The western part of China is the cradle of our great nation. Although for historical reasons its economic development is backward at present, the people of western China will certainly be able, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, to make economic progress through exchanges and cooperation with the eastern provinces. Proceeding from the overall picture of China's economic construction, this meeting will integrate theory and practice in exploring the focal points and measures for economic development in western China, the position and role in the whole country of economic development in western China, and questions of cooperation and integration between eastern and western China. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi also spoke.

A written speech by the well-known economic Xue Muqiao was read out at the opening ceremony. The well-known economist Yu Guangyuan also spoke. They reviewed the history of economic development in western China since the liberation and analyzed the factors currently affecting economic development there. They also proposed measures for invigorating western China while greeting the shift of the focal point in national construction.

#### Topic Discussions Held

HK140229 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The seminar on the economic development of western China commenced discussions on a variety of topics on 13 August. The topics include the current state of development in western China; the current problems and ways of dealing with them; exchanges and cooperation between eastern and western China and between northwest and southwest China; readjustment and transformation of third-line industry in western China; developmental modes and government functions in western China; and the exploitation of brain-power and of resources, and ecological protection, and so on.

At the discussions on 13 August, the delegates unanimously held that speeding up the economic development of western China is of extremely great significance for attaining the strategic goal of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, strengthening the unity of nationalities, and consolidating national defense. Viewed in the light of the long-term economic development goals of the country, only by exploiting the abundant resources of western China and basically transforming the situation of the region with its vast area and sparse population, poor natural conditions, and historical poverty and backwardness can there be a sound foundation and reliable guarantee for the sustained development of the economy in eastern China and for China to catch up with the developed countries in the 21st century.

In order to attain this goal, the majority of delegates proposed during the discussions that the provinces and autonomous regions in western China should base their efforts on strengthening their own developmental capabilities. Regarding the question of capital, it is necessary to change methods of raising revenue and improve economic results from revenue and the capacity for accumulating capital. At the same time, it is necessary to actively improve the investment environment and step up efforts to attract foreign capital.

On links between eastern and western China, it is necessary to adopt policies that accord with economic laws, fully bring into play the strong points of Western China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, strengthen cooperation between first-line and third-line industries, and strengthen ties between large enterprises and the local economy, so as to lead forward and stimulate the prosperity of the local economy.

While developing industry, it is necessary to improve the living standards of the people in western China. We must also attach very great importance to developing education, greatly improve the working and living conditions of intellectuals, and form a vast contingent of specialized and talented people for developing western China.

#### Xue Muqiao Delivers Report

OW101546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Lanzhou, August 10 (XINHUA) -- Noted Chinese Economist Xue Muqiao said here today dialogue and economic cooperation between eastern and western China is the most practical and effective way for developing the western part.

At a symposium on the development of western China, the 81-year-old economist delivered a paper which said that the western part should open its doors to the economically and technologically developed east.

With funds and technology from the eastern provinces and municipalities, the west can accelerate exploration of its rich resources and development of the local economy, according to Xue.

Western China should first provide the eastern part with raw materials to support the latter's economic construction and manufacturing industry, and expand exports. On this basis, the western part can then develop its manufacturing industry step by step. Xue pointed out that coastal cities in southeastern China have made marked achievements in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world since they have convenient communications and a sound economic base, and a higher level of education, culture and technology. But conditions have not matured yet for the import of foreign funds in most of the western region. Thus, opening to domestic businesses is more important than to opening to foreign investors. He said that, though the western provinces and regions have signed agreements on a small number of co-operative schemes with foreign firms in the past six years, their co-operative projects with eastern regions have increased year by year. Domestic cooperation is most promising, he said.

The senior economist, who has studied economics for over a half century, said, as the state now still gives priority in economic construction to eastern China and coastal regions are expanding international economic ties, the gap between the east and the west tends to grow. The gap between the east and the west, he pointed out, is attributed to geological and other natural and historical conditions, and the situation cannot be changed in a short time.

He said the majority of regions in the west are backward except for the regions surrounding Chongqing and Chengdu in Sichuan province and the area surrounding Xian in Shaanxi Province. The Chinese Government started to pay attention to narrowing the gap between the east, the middle part and the west when working out the First Five-Year-Plan in the early 1950s, Xue recalled.

The state allocated an accumulated fund of 233.4 billion yuan to the six western provinces and five autonomous regions between 1953 and 1983, and set up 489 major industrial enterprises. The investment accounted for 26.2 percent of the national total. However, quite a number of major enterprises have not fully displayed their capacity, and their economic returns are less than those desired.

In order to accelerate the development of the west, the senior economist suggested:

- Developing agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry first to ensure the livelihood of the local people and avoiding pursuit of industrial growth indicators only;
- Developing local industrial enterprises to cooperate with major enterprises set up by the central authorities and with defense industrial enterprises, and laying foundation for further development; and
- Developing technical consultancy and co-operative schemes between the east and the west and, training a large number of engineers and technicians.

Fei Xiaotong on Development

OW111639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Lanzhou, August 11 (XINHUA) -- "The policy of making all nationalities in China prosperous must be implemented to boost the economy in western China" the renowned Chinese sociologist Fei Xiaotong said here today.

Speaking at the on-going symposium on the development of western China in the capital of Gansu Province, Professor Fei noted that the 11 provinces and autonomous regions in the western China are inhabited by people of minority nationalities, who should be mobilized to develop local economy.

Enterprises staffed mainly with people of Han nationality should be set up in the areas where Han and minority people live together and then employ more minority people and train them into skilled workers. Small industrial enterprises should be set up by minority people themselves later, suggested Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

On the economic development in western China, Fei said that what is pressing at the moment is to plant trees and grass for the sake of ecological balance. "The growth of economy cannot depend only on forestry alone, but industry as well," he added. In western China, the mining industry should take the lead, along with the processing and manufacturing industries and external trade, he said. If the development of minority areas must take the road of industrialization, the participation of minority people in the economic construction in western China is essential, Fei stressed.

Fei has studied chinese society for 50 years. He made social surveys in many provinces and regions in western China when he was young. He has also investigated into social economic development in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces in recent years.

Just before the conference began, Fei went to Dingxi Prefecture, one of China's poorest areas in Gansu Province on an investigation tour.



Speaking of grain shortage in western China, he suggested an increased division of work within the nation. The inland China should provide the western parts of the country with food grain supplies in return for meat and industrial materials, he said.

#### VICE MINISTER ON HORIZONTAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

OW101255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0914 GMT 8 Aug 85

[By reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA) -- Zhao Weichen, vice minister of the State Economic Commission in charge of horizontal economic relations and economic and technological cooperation, told reporters here today: Horizontal economic relations among areas and enterprises in various parts of the country are developing rapidly in three new forms and playing a positive role in enlivening the economy, promoting production, improving economic results, and accelerating the pace of China's modernization. These three new forms, Zhao said, are:

1. Urban economic and technological cooperative associations. Associations of this category are established in accordance with their geographic locations and with economic laws and conform to the principle of making the best possible use of favorable conditions and avoiding the effects of unfavorable ones, developing a diversity of forms, providing mutual benefit, and achieving common progress. The central Liaoning urban economic and technological cooperative association, for instance, was set up jointly by Shenyang, Anshan, Benxi, Fushun, Liaoyang, Tieling, and Dandong cities. Relying on the favorable geographic location of Shenyang, an important economic center and transport hub in northeast China, the association has established a sound network of production cooperation, communications and transport, and commodity circulation. It has achieved initial success. In Hunan Province, an economic cooperative association incorporating Changsha, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan cities has been set up. In Jiangsu Province, horizontal economic relations among Nanjing, Zhenjiang, and Yangzhou cities are being strengthened in an effort to form a similar association. The establishment of such organizations will certainly give full play to the cities' functions as urban centers, strengthen their vitality, and vigorously promote diversified, horizontal, and network-type economic relations among areas and enterprises with urban centers as their bulwarks.

2. Transdepartmental and transregional combined enterprises. Many transregional combined enterprises have been set up in conformity with the principle of economic and technological practicability in an effort to develop famous-brand and choice products. For example, the Dongfeng joint motor vehicle company has been established with the Hubei provincial No 2 automobile plant as its bulwark. The company, which incorporates more than 200 enterprises and links 20 provinces and municipalities, is designed to manufacture 5-ton heavy trucks. In Shandong's Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, and Weifang cities, 57 combined enterprises of various kinds have been set up with a number of key enterprises as their bulwark. Although scattered in various parts of the province, they have close economic relations among them, incorporate 638 smaller enterprises, and are turning out famous-brand and choice products. The formation of such combined economic units has revitalized the enterprises, improved the quality and competitiveness of their products, and helped promote cooperation among other medium-sized and small enterprises. In addition, it has stimulated the development of village and town enterprises and accelerated the specialization of production in society.

3. Technological fairs and consultative services. Many areas and enterprises urgently need technological assistance and technically qualified personnel while carrying out economic and technological cooperation with others. Technological fairs, which emerged to meet this need, have been active and brisk. Wuhan City opened such a fair, with the participation of over 7,500 institutions of higher learning, scientific research and designing units, and factories and other enterprises from 28 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. Some 3.5 million people visited the fair. The 1985 Beijing municipal technological fair was also brisk and achieved unexpected success. Technological consultative services available in various parts of the country are welcomed. Shanghai Municipality has a relatively strong technical force. Its several hundred technological consultative service companies have rendered advice in more than 20,000 projects. Nanjing City has 237 scientific and technological consultative service firms providing export information and technical assistance to whoever is in need of such service. All this is of great significance to achieving technological advancement and enterprise management improvement.

Zhao Weichen fully affirmed and highly appraised the development of horizontal economic relations among areas and enterprises and their economic and technological cooperation. He said that such a development, which is taking place at a time of the country's economic growth following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, is an important results of the principle of opening the country to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. It is an important aspect of the current economic reform as well as a major breakthrough in our efforts to discard the old economic model. He called on economic and economic theoretical circles to attach importance to this new development, discuss it, and give direction to it in the course of practice so that it will help pave a new road toward success in the country's four modernizations.

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO IMPROVE IN SELECTED AREAS

HK121035 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0717 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- By enthusiastically applying advanced technologies and with advanced facilities, China's special economic zones and coastal cities opening to the world are speeding up the transformation and installation of telecommunications facilities. The strain on their telecommunications services is now being alleviated.

According to today's RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition, in recent years, in order to improve the backward telecommunications services in the coastal areas opening to the world and to improve the investment environment, the coastal cities have been introducing such advanced telecommunications facilities as program-controlled telephones and optical-fiber cables on a large scale. The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications is to increase the number of automatic switchboards by 300,000 this year. Of these, more than 200,000 are program-controlled. So far, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, and Tianjin have installed program-controlled telephone facilities. By the end of this year, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Qinghuangdao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Qingdao, and Ningbo will have their own program-controlled inner-city telephone switchboards. It is hoped that Zhuhai, Beihai, Zhangjiang, Wenzhou, Yantai, and Shantou will have their program-controlled inner-city telephone switchboards during the next year.

The installation of long-distance call switchboards is also being speeded up. Long-distance direct dialing is now possible in such coastal cities and special economic zones as Tianjin, Fuzhou, Shanghai, Zhuhai, Guangzhou, Xiamen, and Shenzhen.

It is expected that by the end of 1986, long-distance direct dialing will also be possible in Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Qingdao, and Yantai. Shanghai is to experiment in September with a program-controlled long-distance call switchboard imported from Belgium. By that time, the people in Shanghai will be able to make direct long-distance calls to several dozen cities in the country and to more than a dozen foreign countries. In addition, by the end of this year, telegraph services will be provided in all the special economic zones and coastal cities opening to the world. By then, people will be able to send telegrams directly to all parts of the country and all parts of the world from their own offices.

The setting up of microwave facilities and trunk cables in the special economic zones and coastal cities opening to the world is also being speeded up. China will finish laying the "Beijing-Wuhan-Guangzhou" cable, its second major underground telecommunication artery, before the end of this year. In addition it will finish work on the trunk cables and microwave facilities between Nanjing and Shanghai, Shantou and Xiamen, Shenyang and Dalian, Shanghai and Hangzhou, and Jinan and Qingdao, and the trunk cables between Nanning and Beihai, Xuzhou and Lianyungang, and Hailou and Sanya, and put them into use this year or next year.

#### CENTRAL LEADERS GREET SUMMER YOUTH CAMP CLOSING

OW140100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- A closing ceremony for the national "Creativity Cup" summer camp activities for Young Pioneers was held at the Chinese Youth Activities Center this evening.

A summary of President Li Xiannian's message, telephoned to the summer camp by his office, and Comrade Chen Yun's inscription were read at the closing ceremony. President Li congratulated all the summer campers as well as the more than 100 million youngsters who displayed their talents for the first time in national creative activities for Young Pioneers. Comrade Chen Yun's inscription read: Harbor lofty aspirations, learn to be creative, and strive to become a new Communist.

Chanting "Be prepared to struggle for the communist cause at all times!" at the closing ceremony were 150 bright and sprightly youngsters in colorful summer camp uniforms printed with emblems symbolizing creativity.

Attending the closing ceremony were Zhang Aiping, state councillor and defense minister, and Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee. In his speech, Zhang Aiping urged the youngsters to engage in serious studies and creative activities for the construction and development of the motherland.

GUANGDONG CALLS FOR END TO IMPROPER LAND USE

HK120110 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] On 6 August the provincial people's government issued a circular, calling on various parts of the province to earnestly enforce the state's [word indistinct] regulations governing the management of land devoted to the construction of houses and to strictly stop the practice of indiscriminately occupying and using farmland in the rural areas.

The circular points out: In recent years, in the course of township and town construction, there has been the serious problem of wasting land and indiscriminately using rich farmland for housing construction. Some counties and cities, without the approval of the provincial government, have diverted much farmland to the construction of economic development zones and to processing industries. According to the statistics compiled by the departments concerned, between 1979 and 1984, more than 2 million mu, or more than 7 percent of the province's rich farmland, has been used for capital construction.

The circular calls for further efforts to perfect the systems governing the management of requisitioned land and to strictly manage it. The circular stresses that peasants are not allowed to build houses, bury the dead, build tombs, dig mines, or build brick kilns on contract land and private plots. They are also not allowed to sell or rent them to others.

DROUGHT FIGHTING MEASURES URGED IN GUANGXI

HK090847 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] According to a report on the weather in our region this year, there were low temperatures and rain for a long time at the beginning of the year. The work of transplanting early rice was delayed. Beginning in May, a drought situation has emerged successively in all places. According to the data supplied by a meteorological department, from 1 May to 20 July, the rainfall in 34 counties and cities was 30 to 50 percent less than normal and the rainfall in 17 counties and cities was over 50 percent less than normal. As of the beginning of August, the drought situation is persisting. This drought situation will continue for some time.

In view of this, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government proposed yesterday afternoon: It is hoped that all places will pay close attention to the development of the drought situation, will seriously organize the masses to work hard to combat drought, and will not lower their guard.

Comrades of departments concerned pointed out: Since the drought situation was discovered, all places in our region have successively organized the struggle against drought. On 24 July, the regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government issued an urgent circular on combating drought to the whole region. On 27 July, it appropriated funds of 1.6 million yuan for combating drought. Today, it has sent 4,000 tons of diesel oil to all places to combat drought. The masses in all places are continuously unfolding the activities of combating drought and crash-transplanting.

The current problem is that the masses in some places have insufficiently estimated the development of the drought situation and have been slow to combat drought.



It is therefore, necessary to teach the cadres and the masses to overcome the idea of combating the disaster to strive for a bumper harvest, and to immediately get mobilized to plunge themselves into the work of combating drought and crash-transplanting.

Comrades of the meteorological department also pointed out: The changes of weather in August and September in our region have always been complicated. After serious drought, a flood disaster is sometimes likely to occur. It is hoped that while combating drought and crash-transplanting, all places will seriously make good preparations against storms and floods.

#### GUANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, FINANCES

HK110255 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The regional government held a telephone conference yesterday evening to make arrangements for current agricultural production and financial work. Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, presided.

Wang Rongzhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's government, spoke on financial revenue and reduction of administrative expenditures. He said: Under the impetus of reform of the economic structure, and on the basis of the development of production, there has been a certain turn for the better in the region's financial situation. The main hallmark of this is that the revenue plan has been fulfilled relatively well and revenue has grown quite fast. By the end of July, the region had fulfilled 74.6 percent of its revenue plan for the year, showing an increase of 31.3 percent over the same period last year. Wang Rongzhen proposed the following demands in order to further improve financial revenue work:

1. Provide appropriate guidance and readjust the plans. According to the region's financial development performance, revenue this year should be 1.7 billion yuan, and all areas should arrange their work accordingly.
2. Support the development of production and pay attention to invigorating the enterprises.
3. Carry out a major inspection of finances. The region is preparing to carry out a major inspection beginning in September or October, to check on tax evasion and violations of fiscal and economic discipline.
4. Get a good grasp of setting up financial organs in the townships and towns.

On economizing administrative expenditures, Comrade Wang Rongzhen made the following demands: 1) Set economy targets at all levels and strictly control funds. 2) Strictly control increases in administrative complement and personnel. 3) Vigorously reduce spending on the purchase of equipment, and strictly control group purchasing power. 4) Reduce expenditure on house repairs. 5) Vigorously cut expenditures on meetings and on visits to other places.

Chairman Wei Chunshu then spoke on current problems in agricultural production. Following the readjustment of the sown area, grain in the first half of the year was in general planted in stable and high-yielding farmland. Judging by the reports, the yields have increased. Due to the effect of natural disasters, total grain output is expected to be the same or slightly lower than last year. The government at all levels and the departments concerned must carry out penetrating investigation and study, and promote grain output in a truth-seeking way.



Wei Chunshu said: Drought currently poses a great threat to agricultural production. The current primary task of the party committees and government in rural work is to actively launch the struggle against drought, crash-transplant late rice, sow the summer crops, protect the growing sprouts, and strive for a relatively good harvest in the second half of the year.

In conclusion Wei Chunshu demanded that the region get a good grasp of planned parenthood. He said: While grasping industrial and agricultural production and financial revenue, we must never forget to grasp planned parenthood, otherwise, even if production rises, it will still be impossible to improve living standards.

Also present at the meeting were Zhang Chunyuan, vice chairman of the regional government, and responsible persons of units concerned.

#### GUANGXI ACTS TO CURB 'SINISTER TREND' IN TABLOIDS

HK100618 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, in collaboration with the units concerned, the propaganda departments at all levels in Guangxi have taken effective measures since March to seriously straighten out literature and art tabloids produced in the region. The region has now basically curbed the sinister trend of publishing unhealthy literature and art tabloids.

Guangxi has published 54 literature and art tabloids since last year, 19 of which were arbitrarily published without permission. Although some had registered their publication, in order to make money they did not hesitate to violate their program and decide on their contents in accordance with the intentions of the newspaper vendors. Some even sold their registration certificate and their masthead to others to use in publishing, and thus reaped profits without lifting a finger. As control work failed to keep abreast of needs for a time, ideological work for editorial staff was not grasped, with the results that certain fantastic, bizarre, and vulgar literature and art tabloids circulated within the region and outside it, having a bad effect. The masses censured this. Leading central comrades also severely criticized it on many occasions.

In order to resolutely curb this unhealthy trend, the leaders concerned of the regional CPC Committee's Propaganda Department led teams to Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin, Wuzhou, and Beihai Cities, and to some county-level cities to investigate the situation regarding literature and art tabloids. They took prompt action to collaborate with the local propaganda and cultural departments.

The regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department issued an urgent circular in March. The regional CPC Committee and government approved and circulated the views of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission, Propaganda Department, Publishing Bureau, Cultural Department, Light Industry Department, Public Security Department, Industry and Commerce Bureau, and Posts and Telecommunications Bureau on straightening out tabloids and strengthening controls over publications. It was stipulated that all literature and art tabloids must temporarily halt publication in order to be straightened out. All those already printed were to be stored for the moment. Printing plants were temporarily prohibited from printing literature and art tabloids. It was also stipulated that all newspapers and publications in the region would be reregistered beginning in April. Only then could they be published.

The Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee then made an inspection of each literature and art tabloid and published a list giving the results of this screening. Those with healthy contents could continue being sold up to the end of June. Those with unhealthy contents were all closed down.

The regional propaganda work conference held in early May studied a number of new problems that had appeared in social and cultural work in the region. Guided by the principle of ensuring healthy and well-varied contents, the meeting applied the method of blocking, clearing, and control to strengthen management. Blocking means blocking those reactionary, lewd, vulgar things that harm the masses physically and mentally. Clearing means doing a good job in ideological and political work and guiding the staff of literature and art tabloids to spontaneously boycott unhealthy things and actively propagate socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideals. Control means having the departments concerned closely cooperating under the unified leadership of the CPC committees and government and stepping up measures to solve the problem in a comprehensive way.

In order to enrich the masses' cultural life, the departments concerned are currently studying the matter and are preparing to issue new licenses for the publication of a few literature and art tabloids that were run relatively well and that have good publishing conditions. At the same time, the propaganda departments in the region are closely watching literature and art tabloids from other provinces that are still on sale in Guangxi's markets, so as to join in nationwide straightening out and control of unhealthy tabloids and to consolidate the fruits of straightening out the literature and art tabloids in the region.

#### HENAN SECRETARY ON DEVELOPING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK120510 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] At a recent meeting, Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, urged the leadership at various levels to get a deeper understanding of animal husbandry and the breeding industry as an important matter. The leadership should study and work out the practical measures.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: The rural economy in the province is underdeveloped. At present, this situation is mainly reflected in the processing industry, as well as animal husbandry and the breeding industry. [Passage indistinct] On the other hand, this indicates that the region's animal husbandry is underdeveloped. Its proportion in agricultural production is too small, and its capacity for processing and transforming grain is also too small. Once animal husbandry is developed, the present amount of grain output will become insufficient instead of having a surplus.

Comrade Yang Xizong stressed: The province, prefectures, cities, and counties must do well in animal husbandry and the breeding industry, and increase its proportion in the gross agricultural output to about 30 percent. This is significant for developing the province's rural economy.

BEIJING MAYOR HAILS EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT WORK

OW140033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 9 Aug 85

[By reporter Shao Quan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- On 8 August, after hearing a report on Xuanwu District's educational work, Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong said: A very good way of mobilizing social forces to develop education is to organize plants, stores, institutions, PLA units, and other social units to establish ties with schools, on a voluntary basis, to help them improve their teaching conditions politically, and in terms of material resources, because this is conducive to promoting the fine social practice, where all social quarters care for education. All urban and rural districts should make this project a success as soon as possible.

The establishment of ties between various social quarters and schools is one of the important measures Beijing has adopted in implementing the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Education System." Xuanwu District has been ahead of all other districts and counties in this regard. In the district, 253 central and district units have now established ties with 135 middle and primary schools, kindergartens, and other educational units. In addition to material resources and personal services, these units have so far contributed over 5 million yuan to educational development. To sum up the experience and promote the establishment of ties, leading comrades in Beijing, Chen Xitong, Xu Weicheng, and Wang Jialiu went to the district on the afternoon of 8 August to hear a report.

In his report, a leading member of the district said: In organizing the establishment of ties, the district has upheld the principle of choosing or assigning partners, and advocated establishment of ties with nearby units to cosponsor educational programs, and help, benefit, and understand each other. The various social units, after being organized and mobilized, are highly enthusiastic about supporting education. Their ways of supporting schools are varied: 1) providing financial assistance to schools to improve their teaching conditions; 2) directly participating in training useful personnel; 3) cosponsoring vocational training; 4) helping schools carry out work-study programs; 5) solving teachers' working and living problems; 6) helping schools carry out ideological and political work.

After hearing the report, Chen Xitong highly praised the social units for their enthusiasm in supporting education, and commended the district for attaching importance to education. He also gave his opinion on certain misconceptions about supporting education.

NEI MONGGOL FULFILLS FIRST-HALF REVENUE PLAN

SK140133 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Thanks to the excellent situation of the economic reform, in the first half of this year the region fulfilled the annual revenue plan by 56.5 percent, showing an increase of 132.43 million yuan or 36.7 percent over the corresponding 1984 period. After deducting incomparable factors, 109.15 million yuan or a 30.2 percent increase was registered. Of this, industrial and commercial tax revenue was 489.59 million yuan, fulfilling the annual budget by 53.1 percent and showing an increase of 101.05 million yuan or 26 percent over the corresponding period last year. After balancing profits and losses, the income of the enterprises increased by 8.3 percent over the corresponding period last year. Revenue from the income tax handed over by the state enterprises increased by 6.2 percent over the corresponding period last year. The general planned speed of the collection of revenue [zhong di shou ru jin du 4920 4104 2392 0354 6651 1653] increased by 4.4 percent over the corresponding period last year.

JILIN'S GAO DI WRITES ON SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

SK122350 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee: "More and More Efforts Must Be Made To Continue This Good Deed"]

[Text] The first term of the correspondence class sponsored by the JILIN RIBAO Correspondence Center for rural specialized households has concluded, and the second term will start soon. This certainly merits congratulations. Readjusting the rural production structure is a requirement for the development of the national economy as well as the only way for the peasants to become prosperous. Considerably big increases in agricultural labor productivity has been stressed, and we are urged to use equal labor to create more value. In order to raise labor productivity, on the one hand we must conduct reform of the economic structure. First we must carry out highly specialized technical and occupational division, and then, based on this new situation, carry out new integration. On the other hand, we must carry out technical reform to arm agriculture with advanced technology and teach the peasants modern scientific and technological knowledge. That is, we must rely on policies first and science second to develop agriculture.

The people are becoming more and more familiar with the significance of science and technology. Science and technology are productive forces. The reason why specialized households are representatives of the advanced rural productive forces is that they have mastered more advanced science and technology. If they adhere to old methods, they will not score better economic results. If they neither strengthen their study nor ceaselessly renew their scientific and technological knowledge, they will never score successive increases in economic results. Adopting various forms to conduct technological training for rural specialized households is a matter of great significance which brooks no delay.

The JILIN RIBAO Correspondence Center has done a good job in organizing correspondence classes. We hope more and more efforts will be made toward this good end. The people and the specialized households must help each other to become prosperous simultaneously.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI VIEWS RECTIFICATION TASKS

HK140227 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi recently stressed at a provincial conference on party rectification work that the party organizations at all levels must pay particular attention to strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and regard conducting education in ideals for party members as a major aspect of party rectification. Through party rectification, the building of spiritual civilization in the province should be raised to a new stage.

Li Ziqi said: Socialist spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology is the basic characteristic of the current stage and is also the requirement of the socialist system itself. At present we must stress the very great importance of stepping up the building of spiritual civilization.

He said: The situation in the province has been very good in the past year or more since party rectification was launched. Planting grass and trees has become the spontaneous action of thousands of households. Most places have solved the food and clothing problem. There is stability and unity at all levels, and the political situation is stable. In this excellent situation, the party organizations at all levels must pay all the more attention up the building of spiritual civilization and raise it to a new stage.

Li Ziqi gave six views on how to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. He said: Party rectification is the most practical form of building spiritual civilization. Through rectifying the party and solving the problems in the party, we can stimulate the building of spiritual civilization in the whole of society. He demanded that the party organizations conduct education in party spirit, communist ideals, discipline, and revolutionary traditions for the party members. They should translate the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly into the spontaneous action of the whole body of party member, who should play a model and leading role in building the socialist four modernizations.



I. 14 Aug 85

C H I N A  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

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FORMER KMT GENERAL GREETES CHIANG CHING-KUO

OW140128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 11 Aug 85

[By reporter Zhang Yanping]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- "The victory of the war of resistance against Japan profoundly manifests that patriotism is the soul of the Chinese nation. To win victory in the building of socialist modernization today, we must carry forward the patriotic spirit," said Qin Yizhi, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, while describing his feelings in an interview with this reporter on the 40th anniversary of the war of resistance against Japan.

The 78-year-old Qin Yizhi joined the Kuomintang National Revolutionary Army when he was 17, and had been a busy career soldier until the founding of the country. He took part in the Taierzhuang and the Changsha joint battles, during which the Japanese bandits suffered heavy casualties, and was deputy commander-in-chief of the KMT Nanjing Garrison, deputy commander of the VIII Corps, and commander of the LII Corps.

Qin Yizhi told this reporter that like him, many former patriotic KMT generals are engaged in constructive work in various government departments. Bringing into full play their patriotism in the theory and practice of socialist undertaking, they are convinced that only socialism can make China strong and prosperous. Filled with emotion, Qin Yizhi said: A genuine patriot will ultimately take the road of socialism.

Discussing the current slogan of "revitalizing China," Qin Yizhi said that this great slogan embodies patriotism in strongest sense and represents the trend of historical development. In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the war of resistance against Japan, he wished to comfort the KMT war martyrs with this slogan as well as to extend his sincere greetings to his old friends in Taiwan, including Chiang Ching-kuo. As the 1 billion compatriots are longing for reunification, it is necessary to place the national interests above anything else. He also wished to encourage the young people today with this slogan: It is necessary to keep the interests of history. The nation, and our cause and future at heart in fostering a profound and genuine sense of patriotism in order to contribute one's youth, strength, intelligence, and wisdom for revitalizing the Chinese nation.

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